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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUE ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 16TH, 1912.

THE Colony bids farewell to-day to H.E. Sir FREDERICK and Lady LUGARD with unfeigned regret. Few Governors in the past twenty or thirty years have had such a strenuous time in the Colony as has fallen to the lot of Sir FREDERICK LUGARD during his four and a half years of service here. For years, down to within twelve months or so before his arrival, the Colony's finances had been steadily improving, and, anticipating that the improvement would be for ever maintained, the Colony committed itself to large expenditures on public works such as the construction of the railway, the costly Law Courts and the Post Office, and many other important projects. In 1906, however, Sir MATTHEW NATHAN in introducing the Estimates lamented that it was his unsatisfactory duty to announce a decline in the revenue, and that either the Government had to raise further loans, or increase taxation, or reduce expenditure. The Government decided in favour of the latter alternative. It fell to the lot of Sir FREDERICK LUGARD in the following year to make the Budget speech—just a few weeks after his arrival in the Colony—and he had the mortification of stating that the decline in revenue which his predecessor had announced had not only been maintained but had been progressive. Moreover, the sources of the Colony's revenue had become somewhat precarious. The anti-opium movement had been started, and the first effect of it was a loss of nearly six lakhs

of dollars on the re-letting of the opium farms. Circumstances over which the Colonial Government had no control threatened the Colony with further loss, for the time came when the Imperial Government ordered the closing of the whole of the opium divans in the Colony. At the same time the Colony's profit on subsidiary coin, which hitherto had been about \$120,000 a year, ceased, and instead the Government had to provide a sum of \$36,000 in 1907 for the reduction or demonetisation of superfluous subsidiary coin. Furthermore, the Post Office, which in most countries is a lucrative source of revenue, and had hitherto been a revenue-earning institution in Hongkong, suddenly failed to pay its way, partly owing to a new Postal Convention, but more particularly because of the extra expenditure involved in sending via Siberia. His Excellency had a similar story to tell in September, 1908, when the Estimates for the following year were presented, the revenue showing a decline of \$563,374 as compared with that of 1906, a year which represents the high-water mark of the Colony's prosperity. But Sir FREDERICK had confessed himself "an optimist in these matters," and found consolation in the fact that in the decennial period previous to 1906 the gross revenue rose by the amazing figure of 269½ per cent., while the estimated revenue for 1909 showed a decline of only 8.6 per cent. from the highest the Colony had realised. But in the meantime increased levies had been made under certain heads, such as dues on lighters and emigration fees, and the Widows and Orphans Fund was absorbed by the Government and counted as extraordinary revenue. The problem in 1909 was, in the words of His Excellency, "to raise sufficient revenue, or to decrease expenditure, to meet the deficit of four lakhs . . . together with an extra lakh for the difference between the interest to be paid on the railway, with 2½ lakhs for opium loss, and 3 lakhs for working expenses of the railway for half a year—a total of about eight lakhs." To provide this the Government had to resort to imposing excise duty on liquor imported into the Colony, and also to increase the stamp duties. The proposal to put an import duty on liquor encountered strong opposition, but the Government was able to convince the community that it was the least of two evils, and in April last year His Excellency was able to venture the forecast that "so far as the Colonial Budget is concerned, we may hope that we have surmounted our financial difficulties, satisfactorily and permanently, and placed the revenues on a sound basis to meet our estimates." When later in the year the Estimates for the current year were presented His Excellency was able to congratulate the Council and the Colony upon the fact that the figures, to some extent at any rate, justified that hope. He confessed that he had in past years somewhat dreaded the day when the full liability for the service of the railway loan in addition to running expenses and maintenance would have to be faced, and it is very satisfactory to know that it has not necessitated any invasion on the Colony's reserve funds, which remain at a very high figure. Few people probably realise the vast amount of work this readjustment of the Colony's finances has entailed on the Governor, but no one can read the speeches delivered by His Excellency in the Legislative Council, his able Memorandum on the Opium Question, and his public speeches on any subject in connection with the Colony's administration without realising that we are losing to-day, a most hard-working, conscientious and sound administrator. We may borrow the words of the Address presented to His Excellency by the Civil Servants of the Colony and say it is impossible within the limits of a leading article to review all the principal events of the past few years, or to enumerate the various subjects, in some cases of great importance to the Colony, which have engaged His Excellency's attention and received the benefit of his wise judgment; but, although the foundation of the University will doubtless be regarded as the outstanding feature of Sir FREDERICK LUGARD's Governorship of the Colony, we cannot omit on the eve of his departure to emphasise the eminent services he has rendered in connection with such important business as the Colony's finances, the amendment of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance (following upon the report of the Sanitary Commission), and a host of other matters covered by the abnormally long list of legislative enactments during the last four years. It seems a mistaken policy that after a Governor has put in five years of hard work in such a Colony as this, and has acquired a thorough mastery of every detail of the administration, and an appreciation of the Colony's needs, and has earned the esteem and confidence of all classes of the community, he should then be

transferred to a sphere of labour in which the knowledge he has been at such pains to acquire is of little or no service. But "the rules of the service" are as the laws of the Medes and Persians. We have, however, the double satisfaction that Sir FREDERICK LUGARD is leaving us to undertake higher Imperial duties, and that his successor in Hongkong is Sir HENRY MAY, whose knowledge of the Colony's affairs is unequalled by any one, and who enjoys in very full measure the confidence of the community, among whom practically the whole of his official career has been spent. We need hardly say in conclusion that the community deeply regrets that Lady LUGARD has not sufficiently recovered from her severe illness to be able to appear by His Excellency's side to-day as he receives from the community an expression of their gratitude for the services he has rendered to the Colony, and their best wishes for the future welfare both of himself and his amiable and accomplished consort. While the state of her health permitted, Lady LUGARD took that active interest in the philanthropic activities of the Colony which the Address of the Civil Servants aptly describes as characteristic of her life. Even from her sickbed she has bravely sought to sustain her interest in this work, a notable instance being the gatherings at Government House a month ago of three branches of the Ministering Children's League, of which her Ladyship has been the local President. The whole community will share the wish expressed by the Civil Servants that her Ladyship may be enabled in a different and wider sphere to pursue further her noble efforts in the cause of Charity and Civilisation.

The French mail of the 13th February was delivered in London on the 14th March.

The British Treasury has fixed the rate of the dollar for the quarter commencing 1st April, 1912 at 1/10 for all payments fixed in sterling which have to be made at Hongkong and on the China Station.

The latest quotation for new Patna opium in the Colony is \$4,050 per chest. A small speculative transaction has been done at that rate, but beyond that no business has been done for a fortnight, and reliable quotations are impossible.

At the Magistracy yesterday seven men were charged with gambling at 34, Battery Street, Yaumati. Mr. Irving fined one man \$25 and \$5 as keeper, another was fined \$25 as it was his fifth appearance, and the remaining five were fined \$3 each.

The Times correspondent at Peking, cabling on the 23rd ult. that the French Minister with his staff had called on the President to tender his congratulations added:—"The interview was exceptionally cordial and interesting, for it is well-known that China intends to adopt many features of the French system of Government."

The Japanese Government have purchased No. 10, Grosvenor-square, London, the largest house in this square, at the corner of Duke-street, formerly the residence of Sir Samuel Wilson. It possesses large reception rooms, including a ball-room, and has nearly 30 bed-rooms. It will be used by the Japanese Government as their Embassy in London.

A deportee gave a very ready answer to the Magistrate on Thursday when charged with having returned from banishment. He was asked by the Magistrate if a certain photograph in the album produced was not his, and he replied that it was not, as the man in the photograph had a queue. "But had you not a queue before?" asked the Magistrate. "No," was the ready answer, "and I was born without a queue."

At Taikoo Docks on Wednesday night a Chinese fireman on the s.s. Ichang stumbled to his death in the dark. He had gone to visit a friend on another ship and was returning about ten o'clock. The electric light was extinguished for a few minutes and he walked on in the dark, stumbling into the dock. An effort was made to rescue him, but without effect, and his dead body was recovered yesterday morning and taken to the mortuary.

INTERESTING STAMP PROSECUTION

At the Magistracy yesterday an interesting prosecution was taken at the instance of Sergeant Atley, who summoned a Chinese rent collector for having received the sum of \$500 without giving a stamped receipt therefor. Mr. Stevenson, from the office of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon, who appeared for the defence, argued that the payment was only a part payment and not in discharge of the bill, and that a stamped receipt was not necessary unless the bill were discharged. Mr. Melbourne, before whom the case was heard, dismissed the summons.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COAL CRISIS.

RESUMPTION OF THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, March 15th.
The Coal Conference was resumed at the Foreign Office. The prolonged nature of the proceedings and the absence of reassuring statements had a depressing effect. The Conference adjourned until to-morrow after a four hours' sitting. The official statement on the position will be further discussed.

LATER.

The position is still critical. The Miners Federation's resolution of the 14th inst. as submitted to the joint conference, makes it clear that their assent to negotiate locally refers only to the wages of employees other than coal-getters. The concession thus does not refer to the minimum wage schedule, on the acceptance of which the Federation insists before entering into district negotiations.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

Although each day increases the tale of the unemployed, it is difficult to detail the effect of the strike on the different industries. Beyond the inconvenience caused by crowded trains and trams, Londoners have been little affected, and things have gone on as usual over most of the country, owing to the large stocks of coal accumulated prior to the strike, though nobody apparently knows their extent, which probably varies greatly. It is, moreover, being eked out in several of the cities, notably Bradford. By being on short time, the cotton mills are working from hand to mouth, largely owing to the lack of transport for the raw material. The price of food has advanced but little, with the exception of fish. Casual and unorganised labour has been the worst sufferer from the strike. The distribution of food and fuel from the soup kitchens has been started. It is impossible to indicate the attitude of the miners, which is wholly obscure.

The Press comments on the coal situation are typified by the radical *Daily News*, which says: The persistent irreconcilability of the extremists on both sides is tragically childish and gravely disloyal, not only to the community, but to the vast majority of moderate men in both camps, who would have settled the business weeks ago. A minority of the owners is fighting a minority of the miners, while distress is accumulating with terrible rapidity.

The minimum wage demanded varies from 4/11 to 7/6, according to the district, and 2/- to all boys. The latest figures concerning the unemployed other than those in mining are:—Steel, iron and tinplate, 236,500; textile, 85,380; railways, 77,000; dockers, 68,050; potteries, 80,000; builders, 29,000; sailors and trimmers, 23,700; jute, 25,000; lace, 8,200; fishermen, 7,800; engineers, 7,600; linoleum, 6,500; coal porters, 6,100; coal shippers, 5,000; sweetmeats, 3,500; quarrymen, 3,500; chain and anchor makers, 3,100; pit props, 3,000; chemicals, 2,600; soap, 2,000; agricultural implements, 1,750; glass, 1,550; cable and rope makers, 1,000; fireclay, 500; tramway-men, 300; unclassified, 20,350.

Additional quarries, iron and brick works have closed in North Wales to-day. Further reductions have been made in the Welsh railway services.

THE THREATENED CRISIS IN AMERICA.

A telegram from New York states that the anthracite coal-owners have refused the men a 40 per cent. increase in wages, on the ground that it would mean an increase of forty cents per ton on the cost of coal.

CANADIAN REVENUE.

London, March 15th.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa wires that the Budget shows a surplus of six millions. Sixty-two per cent. of the revenue was derived from customs and fourteen per cent. from excise.

THE LONDON POISONING CASE.

LONDON, March 15th.
The sensational poisoning case mentioned in the London papers on the 17th January has come to a close. Seddon was sentenced, to death for murder with arsenic obtained from fly papers. Mrs. Seddon was acquitted.

THE FOUNDERING OF SUBMARINE "AS."

LONDON, March 15th.
The verdict of the jury at the inquest on the crew of the submarine "AS" was that the fatality was accidental, and that no blame attached to anyone.

AUSTRALIAN CADETS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 15th.
The King received forty Australian cadets who are now visiting the country, at Buckingham Palace. The Rt. Hon. Mr. L. Harcourt and Sir George Reid were present. His Majesty addressed the lads and chatted with them individually. He was particularly interested in the diminutive drum-major.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FOREIGN LOANS TO CHINA.

LONDON, March 15th.
Replying to Mr. A. Fell, in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said that the English group who were contributing towards the advances to the Chinese Government had been informed that they were entitled to look to His Majesty's Government for support in the event of difficulties regarding repayment, but that the Government would accept no pecuniary liability.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF KING OF ITALY.

LONDON, March 15th.
A telegram from Rome states that a man fired several shots at the King of Italy yesterday, but the King was uninjured. The assailant, who was arrested, is named Dalba. It is not believed that the firing was the result of a plot, but was the individual attempt of an anarchist. Crowds delightedly cheered His Majesty's escape. The King, later, drove in an open car to the hospital, to visit Major Lang, who was wounded by the shots. Their Majesties were en route to the Pantheon Memorial, on the birthday of King Humbert, with an escort of cuirassiers under Major Lang. Dalba fired thrice at the Royal carriage, in Via Lata. He wounded Major Lang, who fell from his horse and was taken to the hospital. Dalba was immediately seized, and was almost lynched. He was unable to speak. The King went through the service at the Pantheon without showing signs of emotion. Everywhere there were demonstrations of loyalty, mingled with indignation at the attempted assassination of the King, and Their Majesties had continuously to appear in response to loyal shouts.

LATER.

Rome was filled yesterday with enormous crowds jubilating over the escape of the King. Huge processions marched to the Quirinal, where the senators and deputies waited to congratulate Their Majesties.

JUDGE KILLED IN VIRGINIA.

LONDON, March 15th.
A telegram from Roanoke, Virginia, states that five persons were killed and 23 wounded in a fight which occurred in the courthouse in Silville, in the Blue Mountains. The occasion was the sentencing of a member of the notorious Allen gang for a petty offence. The brothers and friends of the prisoner fired, killing the judge and prosecutor instantly, and a battle then ensued.

LATER.

Finally the assailants backed out of the courthouse, revolvers in hand. They then mounted horses and disappeared. A posse of citizens are pursuing them.

A MINING FATALITY.

LONDON, March 15th.
Two men were buried alive while digging coal from an outcrop at St. Helens.

UNIVERSITY BAZAAR.

Nothing could be more refreshing, after the comparatively small attendances during the week, than to see the crowd outside the University buildings at tiffin time yesterday. The Chinese Committee apparently profited by comparative failure, and set to work to bring their countrymen up to the mark. That their efforts were successful was quite apparent, for the bazaar had to be opened early to allow the crowd elbow room. The takings were estimated at from \$3,000 to \$7,000 up to five o'clock. The attendance to-day, which is so fondly hoped, will establish a record for the week, is to be augmented by the presence of 500 tourists from the s.s. *Cleveland*, and as American tourists are noted for their liberality, not to say prodigality, the University coffers should reap an abundant harvest.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM SHANGHAI.
His Excellency The Governor has received the following telegram from Rev. Timothy Richard, D.D., General Secretary, Christian Literature Society for China, Shanghai:—Governor, Hongkong. Heartiest congratulations on University.—TIMOTHY RICHARD.

"MACBETH."

No greater testimony to the place which Mr. Matheson Lang and his talented company hold in the regard of the Hongkong public could be had than was shown in the numbers which attended the Theatre last night and the manner in which they carried out the advice to be seated before nine o'clock. In so far as there were comparatively few late comers disturbing those seated the occasion was perhaps a record in the history of Hongkong theatre going.

As for the play itself it was all that was expected. "Macbeth" was rendered with magnificent effect, and the audience was charmed as it is not likely to be until Mr. Matheson Lang and his company visit us again. In the title role he was very impressive, and was admirably supported by Miss Hutin Britton in the difficult and trying part of Lady Macbeth. The other parts were capably filled, and the incidental music was worthy of special mention.

The enjoyment of the piece was marred, and emphasised the regret occasioned by the final departure of the Lang Holloway Company from the Far East.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S DEPARTURE.

H.E. The Governor and Lady Lugard leave for England to-day by the P. & O. steamer *India*. The Address from the Community will be presented in St. George's Hall at 11.30 sharp, the public being desired to take their seats not later than 11.15.

A guard of honour of 100 rank and file from the K.O.Y.L.I., together with the Regimental Colour and band, will form up on Blake Pier, and on His Excellency embarking from the pier at about 11.55 a.m. an Artillery salute of 17 guns will be fired from the saluting battery. Troops from the regiment and the R.G.A. will line the route from Government House to the pier. The troops will be dressed in review order.

Neither Captain Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C., nor Captain Simson, Private Secretary, proceed to England with His Excellency. Captain Taylor remains in the Colony until May, when he goes to India to rejoin his regiment for two years' further service.

FAREWELL "AT HOME" AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was a large attendance at the "At Home" at Government House last night for which invitations had been issued in the names of His Excellency and Lady Lugard. Sir Frederick alone received his guests, Lady Lugard, unhappily, being still an invalid. The function extended from 9.15 until midnight. There was dancing in the ball room and the smaller rooms were devoted to other amusements. It must have been a somewhat trying ordeal for His Excellency to be receiving the heartfelt good wishes of so many friends both on his own and on Lady Lugard's behalf.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND THE CHINESE COMMUNITY.

H.E. The Governor in the course of his speech at the Chinese dinner in the Great Hall of the University said:—Such a sight as I look upon now, with some five and twenty tables, at each of which our Chinese hosts are entertaining European ladies and gentlemen who have assisted in the project, all mingled in almost equal numbers in cordiality and good feeling and festivity is, I believe, a unique and unprecedented one in Hongkong; and I hope it is a sign of the times, *Auspitium melioris aevi*. (Applause). The two sections of the community have, as we all recognise, different modes of life, different modes of pleasure, different tastes and different manners, and I am the last man to advocate or even to desire a fusion of those differences. Each is the result of centuries of tradition, of home influences and of natural temperament, and each befits the race to which it is natural and proper. But I do think that an occasion such as this when we can all meet on common ground is a gain to all, and I hope that in the future such occasions may be multiplied to the better understanding each of the other, and to the promotion of cordial relations. (Hear, hear). And now, sir, I must thank you for what you have said about myself. You tell me that you are very sorry to lose me from Hongkong, but I think that I am more sorry to go than you can possibly be to lose me. I feel as if I had come here as an ignorant child and had learnt much. I feel as though I were just beginning to be useful to you, and year by year as I have grown to understand and like the Chinese better, and to become more fully master of the many very interesting and in some cases complex and difficult subjects with which I have had to deal, I have grown to feel myself more and more a part of this Colony, and that its interests and ambitions are my own, and so when the time to leave you has come I feel the wrench the more. But I must not dwell on this subject this evening, the time for saying

goodbye, though very near, is not yet actually come. Though there are perhaps as many Europeans guests here to-night as there are Chinese, I want to say a word to my Chinese hosts. There are not many persons in this Colony who know as I do in how difficult a position you have at times found yourselves in the recent period of unrest in China. You have shown a confidence in me for which I thank you sincerely, you have asked my advice when you found yourselves in a dilemma between your duties as citizens of a British Colony and your interests in China, and you have loyally tried to carry it out. I am the more glad that His Majesty has at this time conferred the honour of Knighthood on Sir Kai Ho kai, for it would have been impossible for me to have recommended it, but for the loyalty of the leading Chinese gentry (whom he represents) during the past few months. (Applause).

THE TIENTSIN TRAGEDY.

A telegram has been received from Shanghai to the effect that the Board of Foreign Affairs in Peking has made an arrangement with the German Minister, whereby \$100,000 will be paid as compensation for the murder of Dr. Schreyer at Tientsin.

SUPREME COURT.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15TH.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. COMPERTZ
(PUNISH JUDGE).

SHOULD A MAN BORROW?

This was a case in which Messrs. R. Corney & Co. sued A. M. Souza for \$125, money lent. Mr. Grist appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Gardiner for the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner said he would consent to judgment, and was instructed to ask for instalments. Defendant was earning \$40 a month, out of which he was already paying \$5 on another judgment. He was a married man with eight children.

His Lordship—What can he pay?

Mr. Gardiner—About \$2 a month.

Mr. Grist—I am told he gets a lot more than \$40; he is in the P.W.D.

His Lordship—You get \$40 a month? Defendant—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—Have you no quarters? Defendant—No quarters, my Lord.

His Lordship—It seems almost a mockery to make an order at all.

Mr. Grist—I understand he has property in Macao.

His Lordship—Have you any property in Macao?

Defendant—No, my Lord.

His Lordship (to Mr. Grist)—Of course, if he has any money you can apply.

Mr. Grist—What right had he to borrow \$125 when he knew he could not pay it back?

His Lordship—They will always borrow money when they can get it. This plan of paying in small instalments is making money-lenders cautious.

Mr. Grist—The fact that the money is paid in small instalments makes it more difficult for the money-lenders to recover the money. Therefore the people who pay have to pay for the people who don't pay. It is exactly the same with tailors. People should be prevented from borrowing, and not from lending. If a few of these borrowers were put in prison, they would not be so anxious to borrow money. As a matter of fact, the money-lenders would charge a far lower rate of interest if they had not the same difficulty in recovering the money lent by them.

His Lordship made an order for the payment of \$2 a month.

"FIDDLE-DEE-DEE."

The Hughes Comedy Company at the Victoria Theatre last evening produced the American absurdity "Fiddle-dee-dee" before a packed house. All the good things which had been promised materialised and the audience dispersed in excellent humour. The plot, although somewhat thin, provided plenty of scope for the whimsicalities of the clever principals, the chorus work was of a superior quality to that of the opening production, and the dancing specialties, notably the "Texas Tommy dance," were above those Hongkong audiences are accustomed to.

Messrs. Paul Stanhope and Bert Le Blanc again assumed the characters of the eccentric comedians, and kept the house in roars of laughter throughout the piece. The remainder of the cast fully sustained their respective parts, and acquitted themselves admirably.

"Fiddle-dee-dee" will be repeated this evening.

TYPHOON IN HANKOW.

Advice from Shanghai states that a disastrous typhoon has been experienced in Hankow. Many buildings were destroyed and a number of lives lost.

LOANS TO CHINA.

A WORKING ARRANGEMENT.

The Peking correspondent of the N. C. Daily News telegraphed on the 15th inst.:—The group of international banks yesterday credited the Government with Tls. 320,000, and agreed to pay to the Chinese representatives abroad Tls. 80,000, in addition. Next week Tls. 600,000 will be paid to the Peking Government.

The bankers intend to finance the Government, or Governments, until the latter's finances are restored. The bankers expect to advance Tls. 6,000,000 or Tls. 7,000,000 monthly for two or three months.

The Japanese and Russians are privileged to take part in these loans, but the Russians have not yet arranged their banking representation.

When the sextet group is established an agreement will be signed, retroactive as regards the present advance and the recent advance to Nanking.

CHINESE LOAN SERVICE.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PAYMENT.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation announced in the London papers last month that having now been supplied with funds for the service of the Chinese six per cent. Gold Loan of 1895, and for the payment of 2,000 drawn bonds of £100 each, the bank was prepared on March 1 to pay the bonds of the twelfth drawing, with interest accrued to that date—i.e., 19s. 9d. per bond, less tax—on presentation at their offices, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE.

The following will represent the H.K.C.C. against the Civil Service on the H.K.C.C. ground to-day, play to start at 2 p.m. sharp:—T. E. Pearce, D. E. Donnelly, M. M. Maas, C. C. Clarke, F. Watson, R. P. Thurstfield, Comdr. Ward, R. N., H. Gillingham, H. R. Makin, A. N. Joseland, and W. E. Warburton.

C.C.C. v. R.G.A.

This league fixture will be played this afternoon at 2 o'clock on the C.C.C. ground. The following will represent the C.C.C.:—H. H. Taylor, R. A. Carvalho, L. A. Rose, G. A. Hancock, W. H. Viveash, J. V. Braga, E. L. Braga, J. D. Noria, R. Pestonji, C. Johnstone, and R. Basa.

This fixture is of unusual interest owing to the two teams being closely together on their points. This match will practically decide the shield.

RUGBY.

HONGKONG CLUB v. THE NAVY.

The 2nd and final round of the cup competition will be played this afternoon at 4.15 on the Club ground.

The following will represent the Club:—Full back, T. E. S. Robson; three-quarter backs, T. J. Fisher, W. Graham, Rouse, and H. W. Hamilton; half backs, A. P. Dashwood, and F. Sutherland; forwards, R. O. Hutchinson, S. B. B. McElderry, F. R. Ormiston, F. C. Hall, W. E. Andrews, A. F. Dean, P. Linton, and A. Tomperley (Capt.).

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

The following is the League table up to date:—

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	PTS
1 Craigengower	12	8	1	3	27
2 Civil Service	14	8	6	0	24
3 R. G. A.	11	5	1	5	20
4 Kowloon	12	5	3	4	19
5 Hongkong Police	10	4	6	0	12
6 K.O.Y.L.I.	8	3	4	1	10
7 R. E.	10	2	6	2	8
8 Naval Yard	10	2	6	2	8

N. B.—A win = 3 points.

A draw = 1 point.

MINING IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

The hitherto existing mining legislation of French Indo-China has just been reformed and completed in a decree issued by M. Lebrun, Minister for the Colonies. The general tendency of this new legislation is to simplify the regulations at present in operation and to avoid the disputes to which the lack of precision of preceding legislative provisions gave rise. Thus the decree of 1897 distinguished three categories of mines, and the result was that in some cases three mining concessions were superposed and the three concessionaires disputed regarding the extent of their rights. The new project only maintains one kind of concession, this giving the right to exploit all mineral products comprised within its limits. It may be noted that one clause of the new decree forbids possession or exploitation of mines to foreigners, and forbids also the taking of direct or indirect interest in the exploitation of the colony's mines to certain classes of officials. Further, instead of effective occupation giving the right of priority for the acquisition of prospecting rights, this will henceforth be determined by the deposit of the application at the offices of the chief of the province.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

At a sitting last month the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the French Chamber listened to a statement by M. Metin, regarding the loan of 5,000,000,000 solicited by Indo-China. The speaker showed that this new loan cannot be secured by new taxes, in view of the fiscal charges already borne by the Colony. In accord with the Government, the reporter thinks that the necessary security must be found in the suppression of certain expenses recognised as useless. The Committee decided to hear M. Lebrun, the Minister for the Colonies, on the subject.

TERRIBLE ORDEAL FOR AN AVIATOR.

LADY PASSENGER IN HYSTERICS.

An extraordinary incident occurred last month at New York during a flight made by Mr. George Beatty, the aviator, who was accompanied by a lady passenger. The cold was very great, and while the biplane was a considerable height above the ground the gasoline began to freeze. The biplane came to a stop when the machine was fully 1,000 feet above the earth.

The aviator, realising his danger, had already begun to make a rapid descent, but now his passenger began to scream and cry, and finally she became so hysterical that only by main force was Mr. Beatty able to restrain her from jumping from the car.

His position was now a terrible one, for the machine, not properly under control, had commenced to descend with great rapidity. The aviator, with rare resource, however, forcibly held down the lady with one hand and with the other obtained control over the biplane, which he ultimately succeeded in bringing safely to the ground.

The unusual evolution had been witnessed by hundreds of horrified spectators, though, of course, the full significance of the biplane's erratic movements was not apparent to them.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon and Smyth in their weekly share report dated March 15th state:—

During the past week the market for local investment stock has ruled firm, and a fair business has been transacted at improving rates. "Rubbers" continue firm, and close generally with an improving tendency. Fine Hard Para Rubber is quoted to-day at 4/10, per lb. quiet. Bar Silver closes at 26 15/16d. per oz., and Sterling T.T. at 1/11. Discount rates are unchanged at 3 per cent. for both Bank of England and the open market rate. The T.T. rate on Shanghai is still quoted at 7 1/2.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have receded to a selling rate of \$850 after sales at \$855 and \$852, London now quoting \$83.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions continue firm at \$860, and Cantons at \$184 both in request. Yangtze have been booked at \$210, and more shares are wanted in the North. China Traders and North Chinas are unchanged and without local business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have been booked at \$300 cum dividend and are still obtainable at \$333 ex the dividend of \$27 per share paid yesterday. Chinas have been sold at \$124 and more shares are required.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao are firm with buyers at \$251. After sales at \$241 and \$25 are easier with sellers at \$241. China and Manilas are obtainable at \$113, and Douglases at \$21. Star Ferrys are wanted at \$27 and \$173 for old and new respectively. Shell Transports have improved and can now be placed at 95 3/4 ex rights.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are in request to a small extent at \$107. Luzons have been booked at \$32 and close with more shares offering.

MINING.—Tromons have been bought at 73/6 and close with sellers at 75/-. Raubs are quoted at \$41 sellers and Chinese Engineers at \$40.50. Hongkong Wharves and Docks rule steady at \$43 with buyers. Kowloon Wharves are profferable at \$113 ex dividend after sales at \$51.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been done at \$100 and more shares are wanted. Kowloon Lands have buyers at the improved rate of \$34, and West Points at \$24 after sales at \$22. Humphreys Estates continue in request at \$33.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewos are wanted in the North at Tls. 91, and Hongkongs locally at \$5.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements are firm at \$41 after sales at \$3.90 and \$4. Electrics are wanted at \$21. Ropes at \$174. Watsons at \$5, and Steam Fisheries at \$3. Langkats have improved during the interval to Tls. 76 with buyers for Shanghai account.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.—The following are quotations to hand by wire to-day from London (middle price):—

United Serdangs	113/9
Batu Tiges	77/8
Sapongs	22/8
Ledburys	90/-
London Asiatics	11/3
London Ventures	1/-
Linggis	36/9
E. & I. Trusts	3/6 premium
Rubber Trusts	15/- premium
Tromons	76/-
Hongkong Electric Trans.	3/3
Shell Transports	95/8
Indo-Chinas	102/6
Para Rubber	4/10 1/2

THE MURDER OF MR. DAY.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

The British mission, headed by Major Willoughby, British military attaché, and Mr. S. Barton, British Secretary, which had been sent to investigate the murder at Chichow of the Rev. Frederick Day, of the Anglican mission, returned to Peking on the 8th inst., accompanied by Bishop Scott, and Mr. Hughes, bringing Mr. Day's body.

When Mr. Day and Mr. Hughes arrived at Chichow, says the N. C. Daily News correspondent, they recognised Bishop Scott's cart, which had been commandeered, and asked that it should be returned. An altercation ensued and, although the missionaries were most civil, the soldiers fired, without, however, touching the missionaries, who fled to an inn.

The soldiers followed and, as they could not succeed in forcing an entrance, they fired through the door, hitting Mr. Day in the head. Death followed shortly.

The attack was quite inexcusable.

THE POLICE PAY IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

TROUBLE REVIVED BY NEW GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

The recent troubles between the European police and the Government, which were thought to be settled, have been revived again by the action of the authorities, says the Straits Times. It will be remembered that the basis of the settlement arrived at was a revised scheme of salaries and conditions proposed by the Hon. R. J. Wilkinson, then the Officer Administering the Government. That scheme was accepted by the bulk of the men, although not with any visible enthusiasm. In fact, no fewer than 27 European officers have left the force since the publication of the new scheme, but the remainder were prepared to take it. It appears, however, that Mr. Wilkinson's scheme has been withdrawn. So far as salaries are concerned, the officers are practically no better off than they were prior to the agitation, and now they are being offered by Government a fresh scheme which is far less attractive than Mr. Wilkinson's effort and which they intend to decline. Considering that Mr. Wilkinson, exercising his then authority as the resident head of Government, had offered a definite scheme of improvement and remembering that that scheme was accepted by the men, it is felt in the force that the new move of the Government is somewhat inexplicable.

CHINA'S OUTLOOK.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

[By Sir ROBERT BRIDON,
(Late Acting Inspector-General Imperial Chinese Customs.)]

PEKING, Jan. 13.

In estimating the present financial position of China, I have already dealt with the land tax, the Customs receipts, and other sources of revenue. Another source fairly reliable, though, perhaps, not at the moment fully to be counted on, is the profits on the working of the trunk railways. It is well known that the Northern Railways have turned into the Treasury as much as 10,000,000 taels a year during some years, and the Peking line is now a good paying basis. Whether the millions put down as interest and amortisation of foreign loans do or do not include charges on the railway loans is not clear. If they do, all that the railways make over working expenses and upkeep is a clear national profit.

On the other hand, the railways for the next two or three years ought not to have much to spare. They are all run down by recent military demands on them, are insufficiently provided with rolling stock, and, in some instances, betterments, and even reconstruction, are badly needed. Such work would be the first charge on the railways' income. Still, when all is well in the railway world, the Government should be able to count on at least 10,000,000 taels profit on railway working. And now to cursorily summarise what receipts the new régime may count upon on the basis of old estimates.

We may take it that the Government will have to find for public purposes, national and provincial (including the service of loans present and, to some extent, future), say 400,000,000 taels a year. On a conservative estimate, and counting nothing on an elasticity of revenue which may be expected, the writer has assumed that the five items: Land tax, salt, Customs, public property, and railway profits, should bring it 365,000,000 taels a year. He sees no difficulty in the possibility of 135,000,000 more being raised on the new system to be devised. What will be required of it is a sufficiency to meet those existing taxes whose abolition is proposed. If industrial development is fostered as it should be, mining royalties and such like and the increased revenue which this development will bring in the form of indirect taxes should leave the Chinese Budget not only balanced, but with a surplus which will probably tend to increase.

DOCTRINE OF WHARVES AND DOCKS.—Hongkong Wharves and Docks rule steady at \$43 with buyers. Kowloon Wharves are profferable at \$113 ex dividend after sales at \$51.

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Shell Transports	95/8
Indo-Chinas	102/6
Para Rubber	4/10 1/2

Now we have assumed that China's finance can be put on a proper basis within a year or two, but what about present needs? Taken at what may be assumed to be their worst, the writer infers that China will want during the next two years about 800,000,000 taels, or, in round numbers, 100,000,000 pounds sterling. Admitting that she can collect in taxes during that time say, 250,000,000 taels a year, their prestige or of little ones to appease their jealousies. To put in new chiefs and new staffs with no knowledge of China would be to invite complications with China and for China from the very first.

Just one word of politics—entirely non-critical. It seems in the best interests of China and in the general interest of the Powers that the Mackay Treaty should be taken up and revised, not by Great Britain on this occasion acting alone, but by the Powers in conclave. The increased duty provided for in Article 8 should be accorded, and the fulfilment of the articles which have been allowed to become obsolete, partly in consequence of the crudity of their form, should be asked for in a sympathetic spirit of give and take. The question of the employment of foreign capital in China which the negotiators accepted (some, one might fear, with tongue in cheek) should be made clearer. The political economy which has been instilled into the new revolutionary generation at Yale, Cambridge, and Tokyo might be expected to enable them to point out the advantages of developing their country with any money they can get. The currency question, one may assume, is already in hand. The promised mining regulations should be prepared, and the difficulties which extrajurisdictionality makes in connection with them, and which have a certain reality, should not simply be pook-pooked, but should be met by compromises which one cannot consider impossible. The way the Anhui and Szechuan mining cases have been handled is no credit to anyone, and such standing possibilities of friction should be provided against for the future.

It is to be hoped that the new régime will be a progressive one. Already both parties give the impression of wishing to be taken as given when they get the power. Let us hope that it will be those who expect progress who will turn out the wise men, and not those who doubt—Daily Telegraph.

[The first portion of the above article appeared in our issue of March 11th.]

and get the best terms she can from any one who is willing to lend. She does not want to be bound to borrow from this or that syndicate of any particular nationality, and she is suspicious of all syndicates which have the appearance of being backed by Foreign Office, suspecting that they will be used by the latter for their political purposes; and, above all things, she dreads and will contest to the utmost of her weakness any attempt to Egyptianise Chinese finance. China knows, just as well as the writer knows, that there are both bankers and Legations who professed long ago to foresee, and now to see clearly, the near advent of some financial foreign control. In taking these views China is not wrong.

That China's financial regeneration, including currency reform, cannot be properly conducted without foreign financial help, is the writer's honest belief, but that any foreign adviser can be found with knowledge to render him capable to take Chinese finance bodily in hand, he equally honestly disbelieves. No foreigner could expect or would get the necessary authority to do so, unless China is not only Egyptianised, but Indianised. The idea is as impossible politically as the word is grammatically. What China does want, and what it is to her own interest that she should have, is an adequate system of national banking, a proper system of accounting and a proper system of financial control, as well as a proper system of audit. These obtained, and accounts published under the supervision of foreign employees selected by herself, the actual details can be carried on by Chinese hands, of which there are an abundance, with sufficient capacity to do the work. The establishment of a control to some such extent may be very reasonably made a condition to any loans on a large scale, and China would show no more than common sense in adopting it.

CONTROL OF FINANCE.

Now how can this financial help be provided? The writer would answer without hesitation, "Through the Customs." That Service is a Chinese institution, has a long-standing existence, and, being "in being," meets the constant Chinese objection against initiating anything new. The Service contains many able men, some of whom know China well, and nearly all of whom have some knowledge of the language. Its loyalty to the Chinese interest is unimpeachable. Its international character is understood and accepted by the Powers. No one now looks on it as a purely British institution. Of course, it may be said that the Service is not immediately ready to take up such work. That may be admitted; but is there any alternative arrangement—any other department which would be ready? The Service has its limitations, no doubt, and its restrictions, too, and probably no one has had such a unique opportunity to learn them as the writer. To give the Customs service such a standing and staff as the above suggestion would require would probably mean a certain amount of development from within, and a somewhat extended base. A certain number of specially skilled men of various nationalities might be added to stiffen its financial expertise, for one would have to assume that it would become a Service international, and avowedly supported in controlling and watching the interests of the many nationalities concerned, with greater reference to their financial standing as lenders than to the preponderance of their trade. The alternative seems to be a Caisse de Dette, either manned by nominees of the Great Powers, or show their prestige or of little ones to appease their jealousies. To put in new chiefs and new staffs with no knowledge of China would be to invite complications with China and for China from the very first.

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[The first portion of the above article appeared in our issue of March 11th.]

NEW VESSELS FOR THE P. & O. INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

Of the four intermediate steamers of the Nile class now building at Greenock for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company the two latest to be laid down will be called Nagoya and Nellore respectively; the two earlier ships, which are approaching completion, are, as stated in the company's last report, to be named Nankin and Nersara. These additional vessels will bring the Nile class to a total of eight ships, each of 7,000 tons, and will be chiefly employed in the company's direct intermediate services between London, Calcutta, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, by which passengers are conveyed without transshipment and at lower fares than those ordinarily ruling.

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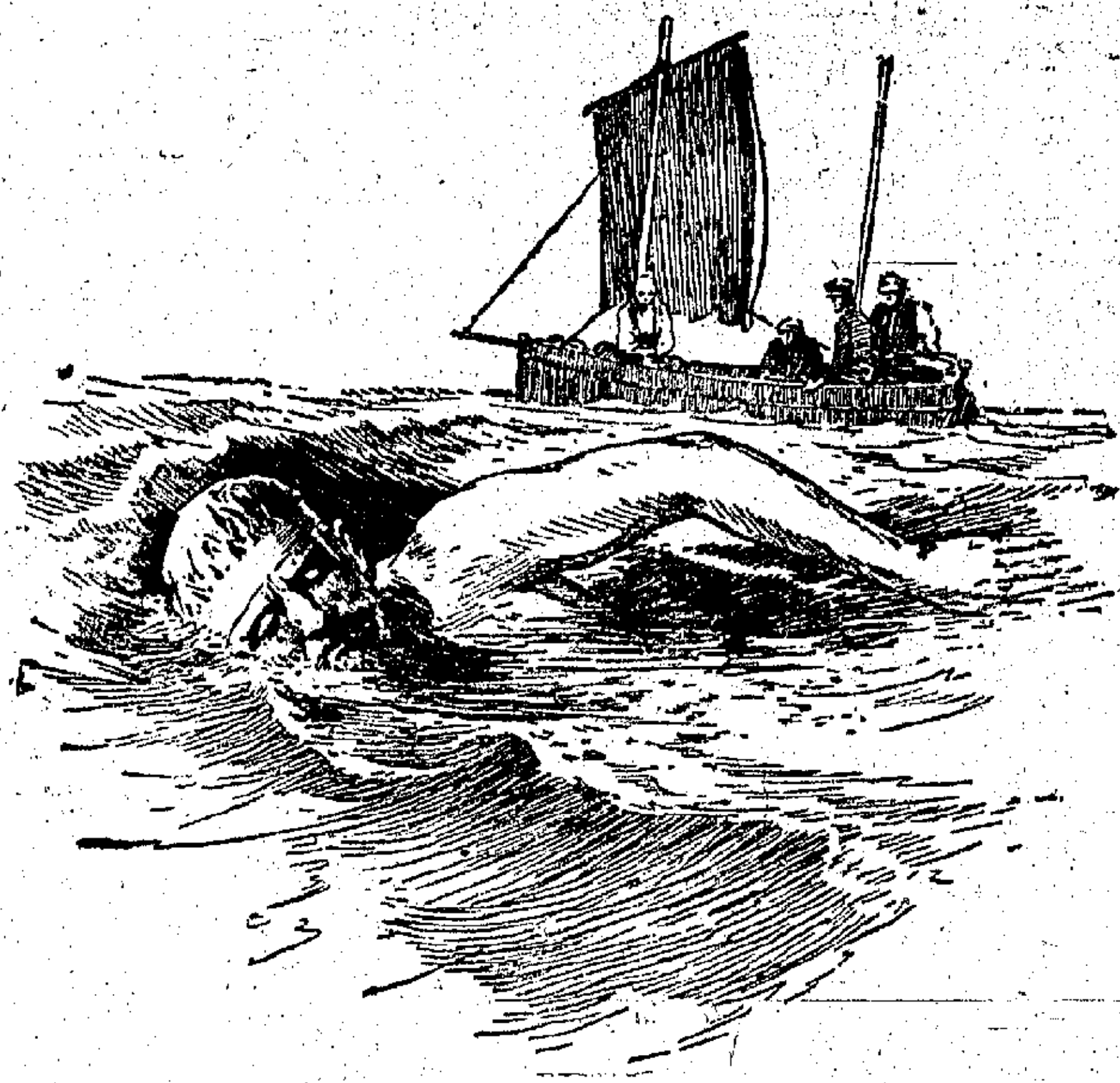
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A lifetime of disfigurement and suffering often results from the neglect, in infancy or childhood, of simple skin affections. In the prevention and treatment of minor eruptions and in the promotion of permanent skin and hair health, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are absolutely unrivaled.

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VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTS, CASH CHEMISTS.

The Great Channel Swim



Burgess' Endurance and Vitality—

It is the big success, the great deed itself, that proves the wisdom of Burgess in employing Phosferine to provide the endurance and energy which enabled him to swim the Channel. To Phosferine the mighty Yorkshireman owes it that he has achieved more than any other living man, for on this historic occasion he used Phosferine to prepare for his daring and thrilling 23 hours' swim! Comparing his triumph with his previous failures, Burgess declares that the unlimited nerve force derived from Phosferine furnished the endurance to finish his swim successfully this time. Obviously Phosferine was the making of Burgess' great deed, and alike with other innumerable victors who have achieved renown by the invigorating aid of Phosferine, he frankly declares that Phosferine alone provides the force and vitality necessary for continuous mental and physical exertion.

How he made success sure.

Mr. T. W. Burgess, 30, Dover Road, Walmer, Deal, writes:—"I am very pleased to place on record my keen appreciation of Phosferine as a nerve and muscle tonic of the highest order. I have proved from experience the unfailing efficacy of this admirable remedy, and in preparing for this special demand upon my energies, it has been of incalculable benefit to me, and its recuperative effects immediately after my successful Channel Swim were excellent. Its sustaining and strengthening properties are very marked, and for nervous breakdown and feats of physical endurance I consider Phosferine is indispensable." Sept. 7, 1911.

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Cures chronic venereal, lost voice and throat, and
all other venereal diseases, and all skin diseases.
THERAPION No. 6
Cures chronic venereal, lost voice and throat, and
all other venereal diseases, and all skin diseases.
THERAPION No. 7
Cures chronic venereal, lost voice and throat, and
all other venereal diseases, and all skin diseases.
THERAPION No. 8
Cures chronic venereal, lost voice and throat, and
all other venereal diseases, and all skin diseases.
THERAPION No. 9
Cures chronic venereal, lost voice and throat, and
all other venereal diseases, and all skin diseases.
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Cures chronic venereal, lost voice and throat, and
all other venereal diseases, and all skin diseases.

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GOOD AT THE GAME.

BY NAT GOULD.

(Author of "The Pace that Kills," "The Roar of the Ring," etc.)

CHAPTER XXVI.—Continued.

Mab looked incredulous. How could he possibly know that? She was quite sure neither Geoff nor his sister knew.

"I hold a document signed by James Lovett, in which he expressly states that if his daughter Susie marries Harry Burney, her fortune goes to the various hospitals in Sydney and Melbourne."

"I am sure they know nothing of it," said Mab.

"All the same, the paper is in my possession. It is a codicil to his will; that's what it amounts to."

"What are you going to do with it?"

"Show it to Lovett."

"Why, for what purpose?"

"He ought to know what his father's wishes are."

"Why have you not produced it before?"

"Because it was unnecessary until this engagement was made public."

"You will have to explain how you came into possession of it."

"That is easily done. James Lovett had every confidence in me."

"It will distress Susie—Miss Lovett, very much indeed."

"Will you tell her about the existence of such a document?"

"Why should I do it?"

"You can break it gently; say there is a way out of it."

"Explain what you mean."

"Her fortune is fairly large—many thousands."

"Well?"

"She can purchase the paper from me and destroy it."

"She would never do that," cried Mab indignantly. "How can you ask such a thing? It is degrading!"

"He laughed as he said:

"No doubt your standard of morality is higher than mine."

"I have been taught to be honest," said Mab.

"I am not proposing to do anything dishonest."

"Destroying a will is dishonest."

"If you do not tell her, I shall show the document to Lovett and Burney."

"It will make no difference to Harry Burney whether she has a fortune or not."

He smiled as he said:

"He's a lawyer—they are fond of money. It will be a keen disappointment to him."

"I will tell Susie about it," said Mab.

"And advise her to come to terms with me."

"No."

"What will you do?"

"Tell her to defy you. I don't believe the document is genuine."

"It is."

"Prove it."

"There is no occasion; it is signed."

"It will have to be proved."

"She would never allow such a matter to be dragged into court," he said.

"Why not?"

"Because it would rake up the old scandal—Harry Burney's accusations against her father, and so on."

"I have said I will tell her there is such a document in existence, that is all I will do," said Mab. "Although you are my father, I wish we had not met again."

"Very kind and dutiful," he said.

"You have no claim on my kindness or my duty. Mrs. Kirkton has been a mother to me and Tom. All my duty and affection is bestowed upon her."

"I can at any rate announce that I am your father."

"You will not do so because you go under a false name."

"Do you wish me to go out of your life again and make no sign?"

"Yes," said Mab, much relieved at such a prospect.

"I will do so on one condition."

"Name it."

"That you advise Miss Lovett to come to terms with me."

"That I cannot do," said Mab.

"If you do not, I shall try and assert my rights as father."

"You cannot."

"Wait and see. The simplest way is to do as I ask."

"I will tell her about the will, and leave it to her to decide what she will do."

"I think Lovett ought to know I am your father," he said.

"I shall tell him; I will not deceive him."

"That's the way the wind blows," he said.

His active brain was already making out a scheme for getting money from Geoff Lovett through his affection for his daughter.

A visitor arrived during this interview, Geoff Lovett called, and Mrs. Kirkton detained him. She thought it would be a good plan for him to see Mab's father unexpectedly. She hesitated for some time, finally made up her mind, and said:

"Go into the front room. You will find Mab there. She has someone with her."

Geoff tapped at the panel of the door, then turned the handle and went in. When he saw Louis Bannf, he was angry. What was he doing there, after all he had told Mab about him?

Mab, recovering from her surprise, acted in the straight-forward way habitual to her.

"Geoff, this is my father," she said; and watched the effect of the unlooked-for announcement.

Geoff Lovett thought he must have misunderstood her.

"Your father?" he exclaimed. "I do not understand; this is Louis Bannf."

"Formerly Seymour," said Bannf.

Geoff knew something of Mab's life story, and looked at Bannf with disgust.

"I am very sorry for you, Mab," he said kindly. "Very sorry indeed. It would have been better had he kept out of your life."

"I have offered to do so," said Bannf.

"It is the best possible thing you can do."

"But there are conditions," he said.

Mab saw he was about to tell Geoff of the will in existence. She thought it better he should hear it before Susie did.

"What conditions?" asked Geoff.

"Let us understand the situation," said Bannf. "Are you and my daughter engaged?"

Mab was about to reply, when Geoff said, looking at her steadily:

"We are."

Mab gasped. He had done this to shield and protect her.

"Very well," said Bannf, "in that case I can explain some things to you that she already knows."

Bannf then unfolded to Geoff's utter astonishment what he had already said about the will.

Geoff was bewildered. At first he doubted everything Bannf said.

"If you have such a document, how did it come into your possession, and why have you not spoken of it before?" said Geoff.

"Time enough now your sister is engaged to Burney."

"Where is the paper?"

"In my house. It is quite safe."

"May I see it?"

"Yes."

"You say that, in case my sister marries Burney she loses her fortune, that it goes to the hospitals?"

"Yes."

"Why did my father leave such an important paper in your possession?"

"He trusted me, as you know. He did not wish to leave it in the hands of interested parties."

"What do you mean by that?" asked Geoff angrily.

"The temptation to destroy it would have been great."

"Do you mean to insinuate I would have destroyed it?" asked Geoff, threateningly.

"You might have done, in order to secure your sister's happiness. Your father put that temptation out of your way."

"You mentioned conditions under which you would vanish out of your daughter's life again; what are they?"

"Too long to explain here. Meet me somewhere and I will tell you," said Bannf.

Geoff named a place and time, and Bannf said:

"I will be there."

CHAPTER XXVII.

A CHANCE TO CLEAR OUT.

Geoff did not wait long for Louis Bannf. He arrived punctually and was ushered into the room Geoff generally occupied at Auburn.

Susie was at home, but she had no idea what Bannf came about.

Geoff had been thinking over Bannf's extraordinary statement, also of the strange discovery that he was Mab's father. He did not believe the story about his sister's fortune, nor that the document had been carried to Bannf by his father. The question arose as to how it came into his possession, whether it was genuine; it might have been stolen.

It was far better that he should agree to leave Mab alone. Geoff knew she would resist any attempt to force her to go with him, and he would help her.

Louis Bannf entered the room with an air of assurance that showed he considered himself master of the situation.

"As the same lines, we had better take them together," said Bannf.

"Let me see the document," said Geoff.

"I will read it to you," said Bannf; "I would rather keep it in my hands."

Bannf read the document slowly, deliberately. Geoff could no longer doubt that the statement about Susie's fortune was correct, if the thing was genuine.

"Here is your father's signature, the whole of it is in his writing; he evidently drew it up when Burney began his attack upon him," said Bannf.

The signature seemed genuine to Geoff, so did the whole of the handwriting on the paper.

"Tell me how you came into possession of it," he said.

"I have told you."

"I do not believe that story; my opinion is you stole it," said Geoff.

"That is a risky accusation to make."

"Not against you."

"You cannot call a man a thief with impunity."

"Do you deny you abstracted that paper from my father's room?"

"Yes."

"Then tell me the truth about it."

"It was accidentally delivered to me with some papers by your father. I did not discover it till after his death."

"Why did you not make its existence known to me?"

"What for?"

"That it might be a valuable asset."

"I see. You wish to sell it."

"Yes."

"And am I to be the purchaser?"

"Or your sister."

"Please leave her name out of this discussion."

"You believe the document is genuine?" asked Bannf.

"I do not," said Geoff.

"Apart from that, are you anxious to come to terms?"

"I will not give you a farthing," said Geoff.

"Then the other question arises, about my daughter."

"You cannot injure her."

"I have no wish to injure her, but she will have to do as I wish."

"Will she? We shall see about that."

"At any rate I can proclaim the fact that I am her father."

"You will not."

"I can make things unpleasant for all of you, your sister, yourself, and Mab."

"I have means of silencing you," said Geoff.

"I require a good deal of silencing," sneered Bannf.

"Listen to this," said Geoff, taking a letter from his pocket. He read as follows, omitting certain portions:

"I told you at the time, Bannf was utterly unscrupulous, and that I would not put anything past him. I have absolute proof that he forged the signature of the cheque he presented after your father's death."

Geoff looked at Bannf who, although staggered by this direct charge, maintained his composure. He went on reading:

(Continued on Page 8.)

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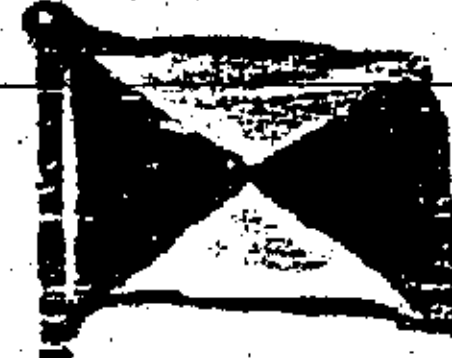
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Per *India*, from Shanghai, Mr. G. S. Smith, Mrs. and Miss Eyles, Mr. G. Gresson and servant, Mr. S. W. Shearstone and servant, Mr. T. McQueen, Mr. W. T. Tsonman, Mr. L. Dumontick, Mr. Gale, Miss Williams, and Mr. Holloway's servant.

Per *Taming*, from Manila, Mr. S. L. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hibbard, Mr. E. Fallambee, Mr. G. A. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jewett, Mr. M. Jewett, Mr. H. C. Jewett and infant, Mr. W. A. Smith, P. C. Scanlan, Mrs. L. Doyle, Mr. A. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Waugh and child, Mr. A. Chanteau, Mr. G. Gutierrez, Mr. G. J. L. Goven, Mr. T. Earle, Mr. M. Kuyenberg, Mr. F. Hill, Mr. B. K. Blandell, Mr. W. D. Buxton, Mr. G. C. Jones, Mr. G. E. Willer and Mr. G. W. Gwyn.

DEPARTED.

Per *Haiyang*, for Swatow, Mrs. Y. Takata, Mr. Ogawa, Mr. Nishi, Mr. Law; for Amoy, Mr. H. F. Rankin; for Foochow, Miss Armstrong, Miss Page and Mrs. F. L. Law.

Per *Nikko Maru*, for Australia, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Miss Ritchie, Miss L. P. White, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Williams, Miss G. E. Currier, Miss M. A. Fly, Miss L. Stom, Miss Stom, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Stratton, Mrs. E. E. Frey, Miss E. Frey, Mr. S. Yamada, Mr. S. Haba, Mrs. E. C. White, Miss White, Miss Bland, Miss Brand, Mr. C. S. Crossman, Mr. Edwin C. Atkinson, Mrs. W. F. Thacher, Miss J. Parker, Miss Dinneen, Dr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Escano, Master Dunn, Mrs. Dunn, Mr. H. O. Beatty, Mr. W. Downie, Mr. Clement, Mr. E. Riu, Mr. S. Arregui, Mr. C. N. Guertin, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Long, Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Harold Pearce and infant, Miss E. E. Berry, Miss Williams, Mr. C. Johnstone, Mr. F. W. Rowell, Mr. Juan Rio, Mr. Emilio Thomas, Mr. W. D. Graham, Mr. F. J. Johnson, Miss C. A. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Franck, Mr. Tsutsumi, Mr. N. Ohtani, Mr. T. Kawakami, Miss Mullens, Miss A. Douglas, Mr. W. Robinson, Mr. G. H. Billa, Mr. Ishikawa, Mr. M. Shigematsu, Mr. and Mrs. Millar and infant.

EXPECTED.

Per I.G.M. str. *Lutong*, due 20th March.

For Hongkong, Capt. H. B. Crosby, Capt. J. Jensen, Capt. P. E. Christensen, Mr. E. Runge; for Shanghai, Dr. A. D. Hoeter, Mr. Fritz Hoeter, Dr. Dillinger, Graf. von Fallenberg, Miss A. C. Leith, Mr. and Mrs. Strenger; for Yokohama, Mrs. and Miss Locker, Capt. and Mrs. L. A. Northcote, Mrs. Henneque, Dr. and Mrs. H. Kuhn, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Barber, Mr. M. Menura; for Manila, Mr. A. Kuhn; for Yap, Rev. Ballig, Rev. Gasser, Rev. Mertesacker; for Rabaul, Mr. and Mrs. Woche.

Per I.G.M. str. *Koshi*, due 2nd April.

For Hongkong, Mr. T. E. Griffith, Mr. F. Taylor, for Shanghai, Mr. W. E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. B. Berens, Miss H. Smith, Mrs. Phillips and children, Mr. W. Carter, Miss E. Davies, Miss V. Taylor, Mrs. and Miss Macphail, Mr. G. J. Kohler, Mr. Ch. K. Nien; for Tsingtau, Mr. F. Eberhard and family, Miss Oldes; for Yokohama, Prince and Princess Marichikine; for Manila, Mr. E. Karl, Mr. C. O. Schoritter.

Per I.G.M. str. *Prin. Ludwig*, due 16th April.

For Hongkong, Dr. Toon Wessel, Dr. F. Salecher and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Carpenter, Mrs. Buhrmann; for Shanghai, Mrs. A. Hede, Mr. Wellech, Mr. G. B. Reid, Mr. Heuer; for Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. C. Chichea; for Yokohama, Miss H. Sanoja, Mrs. Salger and child, Dr. L. von Wiedenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. E. Schauffel; for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Grossmann, Dr. V. Sevilla.

Per I.G.M. str. *Bulao*, due 30th April.

For Hongkong, Mrs. Weber and child; for Shanghai, Mr. Paul Breinscheidt, Mrs. Giles and child, Mrs. L. Giles, Miss C. Trumpp.

Per I.G.M. str. *Coben*, due 14th May.

For Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McClure and child; for Shanghai, Dr. H. Trauth.

PASSED THE CANAL.

Feb. 13th—*Armede Delio*, *Benlomond*, *Montrose*, *St. Patrick*.

16th—*Australis*, *Dacre Castle*, *Dortmund*.

20th—*Atsuta*, *Manchu*, *Nor*, *Uncester Castle*, *Pelous*, *Arden*, *Glenfar*.

27th—*Atoll*, *Ben*, *avon*, *Lutong*, *Matopp*, *Namur*.

1st—*Antiochus*, *Coche*, *Iirano Maru*, *Vingchow*, *Polynesier*, *Sachsen*, *Segonia*, *Deke Rickmers*.

5th—*Plintshire*, *Himalaya*, *Hinachi Maru*, *Konang Si*, *Nyanza*, *Baron Inverdale*.

8th—*Ajao Aragonia*, *Atyuan*, *Benlomond*, *C. Ferd Lacie*, *Gauges*, *Palawan*, *Ping Suey*, *Sydney*, *12th-Benart*, *Luertes*, *Persia*, *Sambha*, *Madura*.

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SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 17th Mar., M'night.
WEIHAIWEI, CHE Oo and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 18th Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and LOILO	"TAMING"	On 19th Mar., 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 21st Mar., 10 A.M.
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IN CONJUNCTION WITH

DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.	Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.
TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.	TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.
NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:	NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:
OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	For MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SACHSEN ... 18th March.	S.S. PREUSSEN ... 22nd March.
S.S. O. FERD. LAEISZ ... 2nd April.	For HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
S.S. SITHONIA ... 10th April.	S.S. SUEVA ... 22nd March.
S.S. SCANDIA ... 26th April.	For HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. VBYERN ... 3rd May.	S.S. BELGRAVIA ... 5th April.
	For MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:
	S.S. SACHSEN ... 27th April.
	For ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
	S.S. O. J. D. AHLERS ... 5th May.
	For HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
	S.S. O. FERD. LAEISZ ... 10th May.
	For ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
	S.S. ARCADIA ... 31st May.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD.

(Under Mail Contract with the Austrian Government.) MONTHLY FAST DIRECT SERVICE TO TRIESTE via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZ, and PORT SAID.	(Under Mail Contract with the Austrian Government.) MONTHLY FAST DIRECT SERVICE TO TRIESTE via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZ, and PORT SAID.
S.S. "AFRICA" 8,840 tons, will leave as above on 19th March, 1912, at 5 P.M.	S.S. "AFRICA" 8,840 tons, will leave as above on 19th March, 1912, at 5 P.M.
S.S. "KOEBER" 9,900 tons, will leave as above on 19th April, 1912, 5 P.M.	S.S. "KOEBER" 9,900 tons, will leave as above on 19th April, 1912, 5 P.M.
TO SHANGHAI	TO SHANGHAI
S.S. "KOEBER" 9,900 tons, will leave as above on 4th April, 1912, at 6 A.M.	S.S. "KOEBER" 9,900 tons, will leave as above on 4th April, 1912, at 6 A.M.
Superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Cabin and Steerage passengers. Cheap rates, Hongkong-Trieste, Venice, £50 1st, £36 2nd Class. No surtax, no tips, no inside Cabins, excellent cuisine, Doctor, Laundry, Wireless Telegraphy.	Superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Cabin and Steerage passengers. Cheap rates, Hongkong-Trieste, Venice, £50 1st, £36 2nd Class. No surtax, no tips, no inside Cabins, excellent cuisine, Doctor, Laundry, Wireless Telegraphy.
MONTHLY ORDINARY SERVICE.	MONTHLY ORDINARY SERVICE.
These steamers are fitted with comfortable one class accommodation for saloon passengers. Cheap rates, Hongkong-Trieste, Venice, £45, no surtax, excellent cuisine, Doctor, Wireless Telegraphy.	These steamers are fitted with comfortable one class accommodation for saloon passengers. Cheap rates, Hongkong-Trieste, Venice, £45, no surtax, excellent cuisine, Doctor, Wireless Telegraphy.
S.S. "VORWAERTS" 12,900 tons, will sail via SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID to TRIESTE on the 19th March A.M.	S.S. "VORWAERTS" 12,900 tons, will sail via SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID to TRIESTE on the 19th March A.M.
S.S. "AUSTRIA" 14,000 tons, will leave for TRIESTE, Fiume and Venice, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID, on 2nd April.	S.S. "AUSTRIA" 14,000 tons, will leave for TRIESTE, Fiume and Venice, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID, on 2nd April.
ROUND THE WORLD TICKETS ARE ISSUED.	ROUND THE WORLD TICKETS ARE ISSUED.
CARGO is taken at through rates to all ports in the Adriatic, the Levant and Black Sea, also to North and South America. For information apply to	CARGO is taken at through rates to all ports in the Adriatic, the Levant and Black Sea, also to North and South America. For information apply to
SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents, Princes Building.	SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents, Princes Building.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1912.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	SUNDAY, 17th Mar., at 10 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Roach	THURSDAY, 21st Mar., at 11 A.M.
"HAITANG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	SUNDAY, 24th Mar., at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS, LAPEL & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1912.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Operating the THREE TRIPLE-SCREW TURBINE Steamers

CHIYO MARU, SHINYO MARU AND TENYO MARU.

Speed 21 KNOTS, Displacement 21,000 TONS

"NIPPON MARU"

INTERMEDIATE STEAMER.

Speed 18 KNOTS, Displacement 11,000 TONS.

Between HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS of MEXICO at MANZANILLO and the TEBUANTEPEC NATIONAL RAILWAY at SALINA CRUZ.)

The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS.

The Steamers—

BUYO MARU, HONGKONG MARU AND KIYO MARU.

Plies between HONGKONG and CORONEL via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

SAN FRANCISCO LINE—

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
SHINYO MARU	H. S. Smith	TUESDAY, 9th April, Noon.
CHIYO MARU	W. W. Greene	TUESDAY, 7th May, at Noon.
NIPPON MARU	A. G. Stevens	TUESDAY, 28th May, at Noon.
TENYO MARU	E. Bent	TUESDAY, 4th June, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE—

STEAMER	TONS	DATE OF SAILING.
BUYO MARU	10,500	TUESDAY, 9th APRIL, NOON.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	FRIDAY, 7th June, at Noon.
KIYO MARU	17,500	TUESDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.

ALL STEAMERS are equipped with JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WIRELESS TELEGRAPH APPARATUS and POST OFFICES.

SPECIAL RATES:—To OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, members of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES and to MISSIONARIES.

Through bookings to all important points and AROUND THE WORLD.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, AGENT,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

EST ASIATIQUE FRANCAIS

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, AGENTS.

MAIL SERVICE TO AND FROM

TONKIN

in 53 hours.

S.S. "SI-KIANG," Capt. E. de Catalano.

(1ST AND 2ND CLASSES) will leave Hongkong for

KWANG CHOW WANG AND HAIPHONG,

on WEDNESDAY, the 27th Mar., 1912, at 9 A.M.

For Passages and Freight apply to

P. THOMAS, M.M. Co.'s AGENT.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, AND YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	THURSDAY, 21st March, at 1 P.M.
	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	TUESDAY, 16th April, at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, AND YOKOHAMA	"CANADA MARU"	6,064	SATURDAY, 30th March, at 1 P.M.

O. S. K. has made the following revision on 1st class passage to Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle Vancouver, Portland, and San Francisco:—

From Manila ... G. \$130.00
From Hongkong, Shanghai and Keelung ... G. \$110.00
From Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama ... G. \$95.00
1st class passage from Hongkong to Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, Portland and San Francisco ... G. \$110.00

The Co's Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for cargo. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given toward Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOI	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 17th Mar., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOI	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 20th Mar., at 8 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co's Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

772-778)

S. HIROI,
MANAGER

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG COLOMBO, SUZ and PORT SAID	MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. E. Moses	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th Mar., at Night.
	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th Apr., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Noda	7,000	TUESDAY, 26th Mar., at Noon.
	SANUKI MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 9th April, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. K. Kon	7,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Mar., from Kobe.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	6,000	FRIDAY, 12th April, at Noon.
	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	6,000	FRIDAY, 10th May, at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU Capt. T. Noguichi	5,000	MONDAY, 18th March.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Yamawaki	7,000	THURSDAY, 28th Mar., at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th Apr., at Noon.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	JINSEN MARU Capt. M. Machida	4,000	MONDAY, 25th March.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	TOSA MARU Capt. Sato	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th March.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. * Carries Deck Passengers. † Cargo only

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN KOBE & CALCUTTA.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

FROM KOBE TO CALCUTTA, CALLING AT HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.

The next steamer from Hongkong—
"KIRIN MARU," 4,000 tons, Capt. Deguchi, On 23rd March.

1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	FROM HONGKONG
MISHIMA MARU	9,000	A. C. Moses	March 27th.
KAGA	7,000	M. Hagino	April 10th.
ARUTA	9,000	Wm. Thompson	April 24th.
HITACHI	7,000	T. Yamawaki	May 8th.
MIYASAKI	9,000	T. Mura	May 22nd.

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	FROM HONGKONG
TAMBA MARU	7,000	S. Wada	March 26th.
SANUKI	7,000	T. Iriawa	April 9th.
AYU	7,000	S. Tomioka	April 23rd.
INABA	7,000	S. Tomioka	May 21st.

For further information, apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.
(12-15-41)

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1912.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leave to	Connecting Steamers from	Due	Due
	HONGKONG	from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON	MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)
Steamer	Tons	Leave	Due	Due
INDIA	8000	March 16	April 13	April 19
DEVANHA	8000	March 30	April 27	May 3
DELTA	8000	April 13	May 11	May 17
ARABIA	7000	April 27	May 25	May 31
OCIANA	7000	May 11	June 8	June 14
DEVANHA	8000	May 25	June 22	June 28
DELTA	8000	June 8	July 6	July 12
ARCADIA	7000	June 22	July 20	July 26

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, with exception of s.s. "INDIA" and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON:
1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE, £106.14 RETURN.
2nd £43.8 £72.12

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG	Due LONDON
Steamer	Tonnage	about
NUBIA	6000	April 3
SUMATEA	5000	April 17
NAMUR	7000	May 1
PALAWAN	5000	May 15
BOENEO	5000	May 29
SYRIA	7000	June 12
NORE	7000	June 26

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES.

FARES TO LONDON:
1st SALOON £50.00 SINGLE, £82.10 RETURN.
2nd £31.10 £57.4

For further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDING